

## Broadband Video Distribution System Using Segments

### Background of the Invention

#### 5 Related Patent Applications

Attorney's Docket Number IV00-001.0, "A Video Distribution System Using Segments with Disk Load Balancing," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

Attorney's Docket Number IV00-001.2, "A Video Distribution System Using Dynamic Segmenting Of Video Data Files," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

Attorney's Docket Number IV00-001.3, "A Video Distribution System Using Disk Load Balancing by File Copying," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

Attorney's Docket Number IV00-001.4, "A Video Distribution System Using Dynamic Disk Load Balancing with Variable Segmenting," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

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Attorney's Docket Number IV00-002.0, "Streaming While Fetching of Video Objects," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

5 Attorney's Docket Number IV00-002.1, "A UDP Based Video Object Fetch Protocol," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

10 Attorney's Docket Number IV00-002.2, "A Need Based Hierarchical Caching of Video Objects," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

15 Attorney's Docket Number IV00-002.3, "Preemptive Scheduling of Video Object Transfers," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

20 Attorney's Docket Number IV00-003.0, "A Hardware Independent Hierarchical Cluster of Heterogeneous Media Servers," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

Attorney's Docket Number IV00-003.1, "Hierarchical Command Beat Protocol to Synchronize Distributed Parallel Computing Systems," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

Attorney's Docket Number IV00-003.3, "A Virtual Dynamic Network Topology for Distributed Parallel Computing Systems," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

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Attorney's Docket Number IV00-005.0, "A Ticketing Admission System and Method to Control Client Access to Filer Server Systems," Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_, Filing Date \_\_\_\_\_, assigned to the same assignee as this invention.

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the field of transferring Digital Video Disk (DVD) or Broadcast quality video data objects over a packet switched network in such a way that the video is played in a smooth (not jerky) manner. Further, this invention relates to the video distribution systems and methods for segmenting video data objects into multiple files to facilitate the transfer of the video data objects.

### Description of Related Art

In the past video streaming servers required, that a file be fully present before the server could start streaming the file. This imposed a considerable restriction as typical DVD or broadcast quality videos may be several Gigabytes in size and thus imposed a large latency before a viewer could start viewing a video.

Video is the most dominant medium in entertainment and is rapidly becoming a critical part of computing as well. Video is often used in applications such as virtual reality gaming, for example, to mimic personal or virtual environments, increasing an application's appeal and usability. Video has a large information carrying capacity and is heavily used in capturing and conveying complicated situations such as news events, live interviews, scientific experiments, tourist attractions, and many others.

With the increasing availability of high bandwidth networks, video on-demand applications are gaining popularity on global digital communications networks such as the Internet as well as private and corporate digital communication internal networks commonly referred to as Intranets. Example applications include online training, news broadcasts, educational programming, corporate information, and virtual seminars directly to every desktop computing system or workstation. Similarly, video kiosks can be set up in enterprises and university campuses to display live video and up-to-the-minute news, without ever needing an on-site upgrade.

Video data files, however, occupy huge amounts of space on computers. It requires about 10MB to store one minute of video in most standard compression and decompression video formats, including Motion Picture Experts Group standard MPEG-1, the Apple Computer Inc. Indeo, Intel Corp. QuickTime, and Super Mac, Inc Cinepak. That translates into 1.2GB of space for two hours of video, the length of an average feature film. These tremendous storage requirements make effective on-demand sharing of video data files at least as important as conventional file sharing.

However, conventional file servers do not address video's unique requirements and cannot effectively support video sharing. Full-motion video, inherited from analog TV, is a sequence of images played out at constant intervals. The two most common analog video formats are the National Television Standards Committee (NTSC), used in the United States and Japan, and Phase Alternation Standard (PAL), used in Europe. NTSC plays video at 30 frames per second, while PAL plays it at 25 frames per second. The sequence of images in a video clip must be relayed at a constant interval, or else the perceptual quality degrades rapidly: the motion jumps and the sound breaks. This rigid periodic timing property is referred to as the isochronous requirement. Referring now to Fig. 1, conventional file servers **10** are designed for minimal transfer latency. Files **15** are thus transferred to maintain the minimum latency and are transferred as quickly as possible. The files **15** will be interleaved with other digital communication traffic on the network and thus non-isochronously. Without explicit mechanisms to ensure isochronism, delivery rates are irregular, resulting in erratic playback quality at the client computing system **20**.

To avoid erratic playback, the usual approach is to download whole files **15** from the server **10** to the client computing system **20** before starting video playback. This approach results in unacceptable delays for most video data files, which are large. For example, even with transfer rates as fast as 1.5Mb/second, the initial start-up delay is 60 seconds for a one minute video clip.

It is thus desirable to deliver video streams isochronously, as depicted in Figure 2, so that video playback is guaranteed to have smooth motion and sound. The file server 10 must now transfer or stream the files 25 such that the time between each section of the file is transferred in a time period of  $\tau$ . The even interval allows the file 25 to arrive isochronously with the first section to be displayed before any of the remaining sections of the file 25 have arrived at the client system 20. This allows a video clip to begin practically instantaneously.

The rapid advances in the speeds of microprocessors, storage, and network hardware may give a false impression that video on-demand (VOD) solutions do not need special purpose video streaming software. Video streaming as shown in Fig. 2 allows efficient playback of full motion videos over networks with guaranteed quality using isochronous timing.

When an operating system's default file transfer mode is used to stream a video data file, faster hardware may accelerate the operating system's transfer rate, but this improved hardware still cannot change the fundamental, erratic behavior of a file transfer as shown in Fig. 1. By default, the file transfer process does not respect the isochronous nature of a video stream. This typically results in a jerky and poor-quality playback of a video stream. The dominant factors of a system's overall streaming performance are the higher level client/server and networking processes, and are not the raw power of the low level physical devices.

U. S. Patent 6,101,546 (Hunt) describes a method and system for providing data files that are partitioned by delivery time and data type. A file is logically partitioned into data channels where each data channels holds a sequence of data of a particular data type. The data channels are logically partitioned into delivery times. The format of the file explicitly sets forth the synchronization between the data channels and the delivery times of data held within the channels. The file format is especially well adapted for use in a distributed environment in which the file is to be transferred from a server to a client. Channel handlers are provided at the client to process respective data channels in the file. The channel handlers are data type specific in that they are constructed to process data of an associated data type. The data in the file may be rendered independently of the delivery time of the data.

U. S. Patent 6,018,359 (Kermode, et al.) illustrates a system and method for multicast video-on-demand delivery system. The video-on-demand system divides video data files into sequentially organized data segments for transmission and playback. Each segment is repeatedly transmitted in a looping fashion over a transmission channel. The rate of transmission is equal to or greater than the playback rate, and the lengths of the segments are chosen such that:

- (i) the receiver tunes into no more than a fixed number of channels (preferably two) at any one time;
- (ii) the receiver tunes into a new channel only after an entire segment has been received from a previous channel; and

- (iii) until a maximum segment length is attained, data is received from no fewer than two channels.

The segments are sequentially presented even as new segments are being downloaded.

When the display rate is equal to the transmission rate, it is found that the foregoing

- 5 conditions are satisfied when the relative lengths of the segments form a modified Fibonacci sequence.

U. S. Patent 5,930,473 (Teng, et al.) discloses a video application server for mediating live video services. The video application server is to be used in a network including source clients and viewer clients connected to one or more shared transmission media. A video server is connected to one of the transmission media and is operative to control the broadcast and storage of multiple live or previously stored video streams. The control may be provided via remote procedure call (RPC) commands transmitted between the server and the clients. In one embodiment, a video presentation system is provided in which a video stream from a source client is continuously broadcast to a number of viewer clients. One or more of the viewer clients may be authorized by the source client to broadcast an audio and/or video stream to the other clients receiving the source video stream. In another embodiment, a multicast directory is provided to each of a plurality of viewer clients by transmitting directory information in a packet corresponding to a  
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20 predetermined multicast address. The multicast directory indicates to a particular viewer client which of a number of video programs are available for broadcast to that client.



U. S. Patent 6,101,547 (Mukherjee, et al.) describes an inexpensive, scalable and open-architecture media server. The multi-media server provides client systems with streaming data requiring soft real-time guarantee and static data requiring a large amount of storage space. The servers use a pull-mode protocol to communicate with client systems through a real-time network. Separate data and control channels enhance the soft real-time capability of the server. The data channel conforms to an open standard protocol such as such as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP), or Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP). A switched data link layer for the control channel permits separate intrahost control messages that may be multicast and broadcast. The distributed file system selects a specific data block size based upon the compression technique employed to enhance soft real-time guarantee. A hierarchical data structure combined with merging empty data blocks minimizes disk fragmentation. Data blocks are striped across multiple disks to improve disk utilization. A local buffer and a queue for both read and write requests provides support for simultaneous read and write data streams.

U. S. Patent 5,805,821 (Saxena, et al.) teaches a video optimized media streamer user interface employing non-blocking switching to achieve isochronous data transfers. The media streamer includes at least one control node; a user interface having an output coupled to at least one control node; at least one storage node for storing a digital representation of at least one video presentation; and a plurality of communication nodes each having an input port for receiving a digital representation of at least one video presentation therefrom. The video presentation requires a time T to present in its entirety,

and is stored as a plurality of N data blocks. Each data block stores data corresponding to a T/N period of the video presentation. Each communication nodes further has a plurality of output ports for outputting a digital representation. A circuit switch is connected between the at least one storage node and the input ports of communication nodes for coupling one or more input ports to at least one storage node. The user interface includes a capability for specifying commands for execution, and the at least one control node is responsive to individual ones of the commands for controlling at least one of the at least one storage node and at least one of the plurality of communication nodes, in cooperation with the circuit switch, so as to execute a function associated with individual ones of the commands. The commands may include video cassette recorder-like commands that include commands selected from a group that includes a Load command, an Eject command, a Play command, a Slow command, a Fast Forward command, a Pause command, a Stop command, a Rewind command, and a Mute command. The commands may also include commands selected from a group that includes a Play List command, a Play Length command, and a Batch command. A synchronous application program interface (API) is provided for coupling, via the user interface, a user application program to at least one control node. The API includes Remote Procedure Call (RPC) procedures.

U. S. Patent 5,550,577 (Verbiest, et al.) illustrates a video on demand network, including a central video server and distributed video servers with random access read/write memories. The video on demand network transmits video signals to user stations pursuant to the receipt of control signals issued by these user stations. In order

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to optimize the retrieval costs, this video on demand network maintains a large video library in a central video server and stores locally popular video signals in a plurality of local distributed video servers from which the latter video signals are transmitted to the user stations. The video signals provided by the local distributed servers are updated from the central server based upon the changing popularity of the video signals. The video on demand network of Verbiest proposes in particular to store the video signals in the local distributed servers in random access read/write memories, e.g., electronic RAMs, magnetic or optical disks from which the video signals can flexibly be supplied on-line to the user stations and to store the video signals in the central server in sequential access memories, e.g. Digital Audio Tapes (DAT) and CD-ROMs (CDR), providing cheap mass storage.

"Performance Evaluation of QuickVideo OnDemand (QVOD) Server," InfoValue Computing, Inc. Technical Report IV-TR-QVOD-1999-07-1-1, July 8, 1999, InfoValue Computing, Inc., Elmsford, NY describes a video on-demand system developed for high performance, effective and flexible, network-based, on-demand sharing of videos. QuickVideo On Demand provides streaming throughput for broadband applications. Further, QuickVideo On Demand allows a linearly scalable clustering mechanism which provides support for higher throughputs, if required. QuickVideo On Demand supports all video formats, codecs, networks and applications, and is compatible with any open application platform.

"Network Video Computing Via QuickVideo Suite," InfoValue Technical White Paper, InfoValue Computing, Inc., Elmsford, NY, 1999, describes Network Video Computing the core of which is video streaming. Video streaming allows the efficient playing of full-motion video content over networks with guaranteed quality. The rigid timing property of full motion video is referred to as the isochronous timing. File servers are designed to minimize transfer latency during conventional network transfers, and are insensitive to video's unique timing requirement. As a result, delivery rates are irregular and produce erratic playback as described above. Video streaming technologies are real-time network transfers that maintain the video's critical timing property throughout the entire delivery period, as depicted in Fig. 2. This white paper describes the open architecture with a streaming core.

"Web Distribution Systems: Caching and Replication" Chandbok, Ohio State University, 1999, found [http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/cis788-99/web\\_caching/index.html](http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/cis788-99/web_caching/index.html), 8/15/00, provides an overview of the current techniques for caching and replication of digital data on computer systems interconnected through a global or local digital communication network. Refer now to Fig. 3 for a summary of caching in large distributed digital processing networks. Multiple server computing systems **100a**, **100b**, ..., **100f** are high performance computing systems such as the IBM Corporation RS-6000-SP, The Sun Microsystems, Inc. Enterprise 10000 Server, the Hewlett-Packard Netserver AA-6200, or other server systems. The computer systems **100a**, **100b**, ..., **100f** are each connected to multiple storage devices **105a**, **105b**, ..., **105r**. The storage devices **105a**, **105b**, ..., **105r** are magnetic disk devices, compact disk

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read only memory (CD-ROM) "juke boxes," or tapes drives. A group of the server systems **100a**, **100b**, **100c** or **100d**, **100e**, **100f** are respectively interconnected through the digital communications cluster network **110** and **115** to form the server cluster 1 **120** and the server cluster 2 **125**. The server cluster 1 **120** and the server cluster 2 **125** may be resident with in the same enterprise data center or placed at different geographical locations either within the enterprises or even in different enterprises.

The cluster networks **110** and **115** are connected respectively to the network routers **130** and **135**. The network routers **130** and **135** are further connected to a public or global digital communications network **155**. The global network **155** may be the public Internet or an enterprise's private Intranet.

The server computer systems **100a**, **100b**, ..., **100f** contain database information systems, storage for files such as audio or video data files, and other data files to accessed by large numbers of people either publicly or privately within an enterprise through the client systems **150a**, **150b**, **150c**.

Edge servers **140a**, **140b**, **140c** are connected to the global network **155** and thus provide access portals for the client systems **150a**, **150b**, **150c** to the global network **155** to communicate with each other, with other edge servers **140a**, **140b**, **140c**, or with the server computer systems **100a**, **100b**, ..., **100f**. Each edge servers **140a**, **140b**, **140c** is connected has attached data storage device **145a**, **145b**, ..., **145i**. The attached data

storage device **145a**, **145b**, ..., **145i** is generally a magnetic disk storage device, but may also include a CD-ROM, magnetic tape, or other storage media.

If a server computer systems **100a**, **100b**, ..., **100f** has data **160** that is requested by many of the client systems **150a**, **150b**, **150c**, the network traffic to the server computer system **100a** may be too great for either the global network **155** or the cluster network **110** to carry and maintain a reasonable quality of service. Quality of service in this context means that the original data **160** is transferred repetitively relatively quickly and if the original data **160** is audio or video data files, that the isochronous nature of the transfer of the data is maintained.

If the server clusters **120** and **125** are separated geographically, it may cost less to maintain the quality of service by placing a copy **165** of the original data **160** in a disk **105i** on a second server system **100d**. If the copy **165** of the original data **160** is permanent, it is referred to as being replicated. If the copy **165** of the original data **160** is temporary, it is referred to as cached. As the demand for the original data **160** is increased, it may be desirable to either replicate or cache **170** or **175** the data even within the disks **145b** or **145i** of the edge servers **150a** or **150c**.

There are many policies developed regarding which of the original data **160** is replicated or cached **165**, **170**, or **175**. Further, the replacement of cached data **165**, **170**, or **175** by other data that is demanded more often is known and generally follows a least

recently used protocol, where the cached data **165**, **170**, or **175** that has not been requested is replaced by that is more requested.

U. S. Patent 6,088,721 (Lin, et al.) teaches an efficient unified replication and  
 5 caching protocol. The protocol provides assurance of consistent replication of objects from a central server to caching servers, for example, over data communication networks such as the Internet. It is an application-layer protocol, which guarantees delivery of objects such as files. This protocol insures that objects sent by a source machine such as a server to any number of destination machines such as caching servers actually arrive at  
 10 the intended caching servers even when the caching servers are temporarily unavailable, for example, due to failure or network partition.

U. S. Patent 6,061,504 (Tzelnic, et al.) illustrates a video data file server using an integrated cached disk array and stream server computer. The video data file server  
 15 includes an integrated cached disk array storage subsystem and a multiple stream server computers linking the cached disk storage system to the data network for the transfer of video data streams. The video data file server further includes a controller server for applying an admission control policy to client requests and assigning stream servers to service the client requests. The stream servers include a real-time scheduler for  
 20 scheduling isochronous tasks, and supports at least one industry standard network file access protocol such as Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and one file access protocol Network File System (NFS) for continuous media file access. The cached disk storage subsystem is responsive to video prefetch commands, and the data specified

for a prefetch command for a process are retained in an allocated portion of the cache memory from the time that the cached disk storage subsystem has responded to the prefetch command to the time that the cached disk storage subsystem responds to a fetch command specifying the data for the process. The time between prefetching and fetching  
5 is selected based on available disk and cache resources. The video data file server provides video-on-demand service by maintaining and dynamically allocating sliding windows of video data in the random access memories of the stream server computers.

"Network Caching Guide," Goulde, Patricia Seybold Group for Inktomi Corp.,  
10 Boston, Ma, March 1999, describes the various types of caching approaches and the different ways for caches to be implemented. Implementations vary depending on where the cache is placed, who is accessing the cache, and the quantity and type of content that is being cached. Goulde describes the Inktomi Traffic Server from Inktomi Corporation. The Inktomi Traffic Server is capable of delivering fresh content to large numbers of users  
15 around the world from a large number of Web servers around the world.

"Inktomi Traffic Server - Media Cache Option", Inktomi Corporation, San Mateo Ca., 1999, found <http://www.inktomi.com>, 8/15/00, describes the caching option for the Inktomi Traffic Server to support streaming of video data files.

20 "Implementing Multiplexing, Streaming, and Server Interaction for MPEG-4" Kalva et al., IEEE Transactions On Circuits And Systems For Video Technology, Vol. 9, No. 8, December 1999, pp. 1299-1312, describes the implementation of a streaming client–



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server system for object-based audio-visual presentations in general and MPEG-4 content in particular. The system augments the MPEG-4 demonstration software implementation (IM1) for PC's by adding network-based operation with full support for the Delivery Multimedia Integration Framework (DMIF) specification, a streaming PC-based server with DMIF support, and multiplexing software. The MPEG-4 server is designed for delivering object-based audio-visual presentations. The system also implements an architecture for client-server interaction in object-based audio-visual presentations, using the mechanism of command routes and command descriptors.

"New Solution for Transparent Web Caching: Traffic Server 2.1 Supports WCCP,"

Inktomi Corporation, San Mateo Ca., 2000, found

<http://www.inktomi.com/products/network/traffic/tech/wccp>, 8/15/00 describes the use of the Web Cache Control Protocol (WCCP) from Cisco Systems, Inc. within Inktomi Corporation's Traffic Server.

"API Overview," Inktomi Corporation, San Mateo Ca., 2000, found

<http://www.inktomi.com/products/network/traffic/tech/wccp>, 8/15/00, describes the application program interface tools that are available for the Inktomi Corporation's Traffic Server which allow customization of the Traffic Server's event processing thus allowing manipulation of hypertext transaction protocol (HTTP) transactions at any point in their lifetime.

"Web Cache Communication Protocol v2" Cisco Systems, Inc., San Jose, CA, found <http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios120/120newft/120t/120t3/wccp.htm>, 8/15/00, describes the protocol that allows the use a Cisco Cache Engine to handle web traffic, reducing transmission costs and downloading time. This traffic includes user requests to view pages and graphics on World Wide Web servers, whether internal or external to a network, and the replies to those requests. When a user requests a page from a web server (located in the Internet), the router sends the request to a cache engine. If the cache engine has a copy of the requested page in storage, the cache engine sends the user that page. Otherwise, the cache engine retrieves the requested page and the objects on that page from the web server, stores a copy of the page and its objects, and forwards the page and objects to the user. WCCP transparently redirects Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests from the intended server to a cache engine.

"A Practical Methodology For Guaranteeing Quality Of Service For Video-On-Demand," Zamora et al., IEEE Transactions On Circuits And Systems For Video Technology, Vol. 10, No. 1, February 2000, describes an approach for defining end-to-end quality of service (QoS) in video-on-demand (VoD) services. A schedulable region for a video server, which guarantees end-to-end QoS, where a specific QoS required in the video client, translates into a QoS specification for the video server. The methodology is based on a generic model for VoD services, which is extendible to any VoD system. In this kind of system, both the network and the video server are potential sources of QoS

degradation. The effects that impairments in the video server and video client have on the video quality perceived by the end user is examined.

As described above, video data files may be very large, on the order of 1.2GB for a two hour movie or video presentation. In the digital communication networks **110**, **115**, and **155** of Fig. 3, the files are generally formed into data packets for transfer. These data packets may not arrive to a designated client system **150a**, **150b**, **150c** in correct order for processing. This requires reception of the complete file before processing may begin. If the file is an audio or video data file requiring isochronous presentation of the file, the files must be totally received before processing or the files must be segmented or partitioned into portions to allow smaller units of the files to be processed.

U. S. Patent 5,926,649 (Ma, et al.) teaches a Media server for storage and retrieval of voluminous multimedia data. The Media server provides storage and retrieval of multiple data streams in a multimedia distribution system. A given data stream is separated into a plurality of portions, and the portions are stored in a multi-disk storage system with Y disks each having X zones such that the ith portion of the given stream is stored in zone  $(i \bmod X)$  of disk  $(i \bmod Y)$ . The number X of zones per disk and the number Y of disks are selected as relatively prime numbers. The stored data are retrieved using Y independent retrieval schedulers which are circulated among the Y disks over a number of scheduling intervals. Each retrieval scheduler processes multiple requests separated into X groups, with the requests of each group accessing the same disk zone during a given scheduling interval. The retrieval schedulers are also configured

such that the retrieval requests of a given retrieval scheduler access the same disk during a given scheduling interval. The data stream placement technique in conjunction with the retrieval schedulers provide sequential-like parallel retrieval suitable for supporting real-time multimedia data distribution for large numbers of clients.

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U. S. Patent 5,936,659 (Viswanathan, et al.) illustrates a method for broadcasting movies within channels of a wide band network by breaking the communications path into a number of logical channels and breaking each movie up into a number of segments of increasing size. The first segment of each movie is the smallest segment is transmitted in sequence over the first logical channel and repeated. The second segment of each movie which is proportionately larger than the first segment of each movie is transmitted in sequence over the second logical channel and repeated. This is repeated for the total number of segments which equals the total number of logical channels. The segments are broadcast in such a way that, once the first segment is received at a client location, the subsequent segments are also received in time, so that the movie can be viewed continuously.

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U. S. Patent 5,973,679 (Abbott, et al.) describes an indexing method for allowing a viewer to control the mode of delivery of program material. By mapping from time to data position, data delivery can begin at any selected time in the program material. The indexing method also provides for controlling data delivery to begin at the beginning of a frame of data. A synchronizing method is provided to minimize a time offset between audio and video data, particularly in environments using groups of pictures.

U. S. Patent 5,996,015 (Day, et al.) describes a method of delivering seamless and continuous presentation of multimedia data files to a target device by assembling and concatenating multimedia segments in memory. The method provides a multimedia server connected in a network configuration with client computer systems. The multimedia server further includes various functional units which are selectively operable for delivering and effecting the presentation of multimedia files to the client such that a plurality of multimedia files are seamlessly concatenated on the fly to enable a continuous and uninterrupted presentation to the client. In one example, client selected video data files are seamlessly joined together at the server just prior to file delivery from the server. The methodology includes the analog to digital encoding of multimedia segments followed by a commonization processing to ensure that all of the multimedia segments have common operating characteristics. A seamless sequential playlist or dynamically created playlist is assembled from the selected and commonized segments and the resources needed to deliver and play the playlist are reserved in advance to assure resource availability for continuous transmission and execution of the playlist. At a predetermined point prior to an end point of each selected multimedia segment, the next selected segment is initialized and aligned in memory in preparation for a seamless switch to the next segment at the end of a previous segment, thereby providing a seamless flow of data and a continuous presentation of a plurality of selected multimedia files to a client system.

U. S. Patent 5,608,448 (Smoral, et al.) describes a hybrid architecture for a video on demand server. The processing requirement at each computing element in a video

server for a video on demand (VOD) system is reduced to only those needed for VOD, resulting in a less expensive processor with less memory and, hence, lower cost. A hybrid video server architecture combines the features of massive parallel processor (MPP) and workstation designs. Since it is not necessary to run a parallel relational database program in order to accomplish VOD data distribution, a unique type of switch element that is well matched to the VOD server problem is employed. By matching this switch element technology to an appropriate data storage technique, a full featured, responsive VOD server is realized.

U. S. Patent 6,061,732 (Korst, et al.) describes a data streaming system utilizing an asynchronous technique for retrieving data from a stream server. In an audio/video server blocks of data are read from a storage medium by a reader and supplied to users in the form of data streams. The storage medium comprises a plurality of record-carrier based storage units. A reader reads a batch of data units from a storage unit in a single relative movement of a reading head of the storage unit with respect to the record-carrier of the storage unit. A scheduler controls reading of blocks from the storage medium by determining from which storage unit(s) data unit(s) need to be read for the block and placing a corresponding carrier access request in a read queue. The scheduler extracts for each of the storage units a batch of carrier access requests from the queue and issues the batch to the reader in an asynchronous manner, in response to the reader having substantially completed reading data units for a previous batch for the storage unit.

U. S. Patent 5,414,455 (Hooper, et al.) teaches a segmented video on demand system. In the system for distributing videos, multiple videos are stored on a mass storage device. Each video includes a plurality of frames of digitized video data for playback on a viewing device. The system includes a memory buffer for storing a  
5 segment of a selected one of the videos. The segment includes a predetermined number of frames representing a predetermined time interval of the selected video. In addition, the memory buffer including a write pointer and a read pointer. Software controlled servers are provided for writing and reading video data of the selected video to and from the memory buffer, independently, at locations indicated by the write and read pointers to  
10 transfer the selected video to the viewing device.

### Summary of the Invention

An object of this invention is to provide a method and apparatus to segment video data files within a video distribution system.

Further another object of this invention is to provide a method and apparatus to segment video data files to facilitate the transfer of the video data files from a file server computing system to client computing system within a video distribution system.

20 To accomplish these and other objects a data service system is in communication with multiple computing systems to provide at least one data file of many data files to at least one of the computing systems. The data service system has multiple data file storage devices in communication with each other and with any of the computing systems.

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Further the data service system has a segmentation apparatus in communication with the plurality of data file storage devices to fragment any of the data files into a plurality of segments to allow transfer to and processing by at least one of the computing systems.

The segmentation apparatus fragments each data file as a function of demand for the data files, size of each data file of the plurality of data files, amount of retention space available on each of the plurality of data storage devices, and available bandwidth for communication with the plurality of computing systems.

The segmentation apparatus begins the segmentation of the data file by requesting a range of addresses within a storage device containing the data file. The segmentation apparatus then determines a number of storage devices available to retain a the segments of the data file. A maximum data transfer load for the storage devices is then determined. A minimum segment size which is the smallest amount of data to be contained within one segment of the data file is then assigned. A first segment size is calculated as a first function of a number of the storage devices, the current data transfer load, the maximum data transfer load, and the minimum segment size. The size of a last segment is assigned as the minimum segment size. The remaining segment sizes are calculated as a second function of the number of the storage devices, the current data transfer load, the maximum data transfer load, and the minimum segment size. The data file is then partitioned into segments such that the first segment of the data file is of the first segment size, the last segment of the data file is of the last segment size, and all the remaining segments of the data file is of the remaining segment sizes. Once the data file has been segmented, the storage devices that retain each segment of the data file are



assigned and the address within the storage devices to identify the location of an assigned segment is assigned. Further, a name for each segment of the data file is generated by the segmentation apparatus.

5 The first function to determine the first segment size is found by the formula:

$$\text{Seg1} = \min(\text{SegSize}_{\min}, V/f)$$

where

**Seg1** is the first segment size,

**min** is the minimum function of two variables,

**SegSize<sub>min</sub>** is the minimum segment size allowed during the fragmenting of the video data file, The minimum segment size is empirically determined and is usually about 5 second of the playing time of the video data file.

**V** is a total size of the digital data file, and

**f** is determined by the formula:

$$f = N_d + \left( \frac{M_l}{M_l - C_l} \right)$$

where

**N<sub>d</sub>** is the number of storage devices available to retain the segments of the digital data file,

**M<sub>l</sub>** is the maximum digital data transfer load for the data storage devices, and

**C<sub>l</sub>** is the current digital data transfer load of the data storage devices.

The second function to determine the remaining segment sizes is found by the formula:

$$\text{Segn} = \max(\text{SegSize}_{\min}, V/f)$$

where

**Segn** is the a segment size for one segment of the remaining segments,

**max** is the maximum function of two variables,

**SegSize<sub>min</sub>** is the minimum segment size allowed during the fragmenting of the video data file,

**V** is a total size of the digital data file, and

**f** is determined by the formula:

$$f = N_d + \left( \frac{M_i}{M_i - C_i} \right)$$

where

**N<sub>d</sub>** is the number of storage devices available to retain the segments of the digital data file,

**M<sub>i</sub>** is the maximum digital data transfer load, and

**C<sub>i</sub>** is the current digital data transfer load,

The segmentation apparatus further determines a file usage factor describing a number of requests for the data file for a period of time and a file interactivity factor describing a number of jumps by the second computing system within the data file. The first and second function are dependent upon the file usage factor and/or the file

interactivity factor. The first function to determine the first segment size is now found by the formula :

$$\text{Seg1} = \min(\text{SegSize}_{\min}, V/f)$$

where

**Seg1** is the first segment size,

**min** is the minimum function of two variables,

**SegSize<sub>min</sub>** is the minimum segment size allowed during the fragmenting of the video data file,

**V** is a total size of the digital data file, and

**f** is determined by the formula:

$$f = N_d + \left( \frac{M_i}{M_i - C_i} \right) + H + I$$

where

**N<sub>d</sub>** is the number of storage devices available to retain the segments of the digital data file,

**M<sub>i</sub>** is the maximum digital data transfer load,

**C<sub>i</sub>** is the current digital data transfer load,

**H** is the file usage factor, and

**I** is the file Interactivity factor.

The second function to determine the remaining segment sizes is found by the

$$\text{Segn} = \max(\text{SegSize}_{\min}, V/f)$$

where

**Segn** is the a segment size for one segment of the remaining segments,

**max** is the maximum function of two variables,

**SegSize<sub>min</sub>** is the minimum segment size allowed during the fragmenting of the video data file,

**V** is a total size of the digital data file, and

**f** is determined by the formula:

$$f = N_d + \left( \frac{M_i}{M_i - C_i} \right) + H + I$$

where

**N<sub>d</sub>** is the number of storage devices available to retain the segments of the digital data file,

**M<sub>i</sub>** is the maximum digital data transfer load,

**C<sub>i</sub>** is the current digital data transfer load,

**H** is the file usage factor, and

**I** is the file Interactivity factor.

If either the file usage factor or the interactivity factor are not considered in the above formula, their values are set to zero.

In the data service system of this invention, the data file is a video data file to be transferred isochronously to the computing system.

## Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a diagram of the transfer of files on a digital communications network of the prior art requiring minimal latency.

5 Fig. 2 is a diagram of the transfer of files on digital communications network of the prior art illustrating isochronous file transfer.

Fig. 3 is a diagram of a distributed computer network system illustrating replication of files in caches of the prior art.

10 Fig. 4 is a diagram of a distributed computer network system illustrating segmentation of files of this invention.

15 Fig. 5 is a flow diagram illustrating the method of segmentation of files of this invention.

Fig. 6 is a graph illustrating the effect on segment size as a function of disk loading of this invention.

## Detailed Description of the Invention

Refer now to Fig. 4 for a description of a video distribution system of this invention. The client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** are connected through a communications link to an edge server **405a**, **405b**, **405c**. Each edge server **405a**, **405b**, **405c** acts as an interface for the client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** to a global communications network **415**. The edge servers **405a**, **405b**, **405c** are at the boundary between the "front-end" and the "backend" of the video distribution system. The front-end being the client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** that are the terminal points whereby the users can access the video distribution system. Further the edge servers **405a**, **405b**, **405c** are generally internet service providers to which the client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** are in communication.

The backend of the video distribution system has server systems **420a**, ..., **420f** that are grouped together to form server clusters **410a**, ..., **410b**. The server systems **420a**, **420b**, and **420c** are interconnected together through the cluster network **455**. The server systems **420d**, **420e**, and **420f** are interconnected together through the cluster network **460**. The router **425** provides an interface for the server cluster 1 **410a** to the global communication network **415**. Likewise, the router **430** provides an interface for the server cluster n **410b** to the global communication network **415**.

The gateway server **475** is connected through the global communication network **415** to the edge servers **405a**, **405b**, **405c** and thus to the client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c**. The gateway server **475** is the central point of contact for incoming requests

to the system from the client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c**. When a client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c** requests a video data file (on demand) or join a broadcast (multicast) of a video data file, it first contacts the gateway server **475**. The gateway server **475** maintains an updated list of the server systems **420a, ..., 420f** in the system. Based on the location of the client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c** and the type of request, it routes the request to the appropriate server systems **420a, ..., 420f**.

A large-scale system containing thousands of video data files must offer an efficient and easy to use content management service to the client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c**. Such a content management service includes capabilities to add/delete, categorize, and browse video data files and is provided by the title server **450**. In presence of a dedicated title server **450**, the gateway server **475** redirects the client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c** requests to the title server **450**. In absence of such a dedicated title server **450**, the gateway server **475** can be configured to provide content management services to client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c**. Client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c**, then, browse video data file in the gateway server.

In a geographically distributed broadband a video distribution system of this invention, there will be multiple title servers **450**, each for a service region. The gateway server **475** will route the client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c** requests to appropriate title servers **450** based on the location of the client computing systems **400a, 400b, 400c**.

A distribution server **470** is used to introduce new contents in the a video distribution system of this invention. Once a new video data file is available, a media distributor uses this service to propagate the title to different service regions of a geographically distributed system. The distribution server **470** consists of four distinct components. A Distribution Center, which is a remote service, is used by media distributors to push new video data files to regional server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. A Distributor Console, a web based remote graphical user interface (GUI), is used to specify locations and contents to be pushed to remote server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. A set of Asset Managers, which are local to regional server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**, is responsible for managing and tracking contents in the regional server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. A set of asset databases, one database per regional server system **420a**, ..., **420f**, which stores the meta data for the available contents (video data files) in that regional server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. Asset managers use this database to keep track of local video data files. Multiple asset managers can share one asset database. The title server **450** also uses this database to generate a categorized, browsable list of video data files.

A media distributor uses the distributor console to schedule distribution of new media data objects (video data files) to the a video distribution system of this invention. The new video data files may reside in a tertiary storage **445** such as a robotic DVD. The media distributor specifies when to push the title, the list of target regional sites, and the textual meta data related to the video. Among other things, the meta data of a title will possibly contain information required to categorize it as well as a set of searchable strings which can be used to search the content of the video data files. The distributor console



connects with the remote distribution center **470** and delivers the schedule. The distributor console contacts the asset managers in the specified target server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**, and schedules the delivery of the new content. Once an server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**, receives the new video data file, it first stores the content in any available space in a local disk **480a**, ..., **480r**. Then, it updates the asset database with the information on the new video data file (including the received meta data on the video data file). If it does not have any available space, it replaces an old video data file using a programmed policy.

Based on the client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** request (browsing by category, or searching using a string), the title server **450** queries the asset database, and creates a list of video data files for the client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** to browse. The title server **450** uses aggressive caching techniques to improve the performance of the query. When new information is added in the asset database, the cache in the title server **450** is invalidated.

It is sometimes possible for a title server **450** to have information on a video data file, which is not wholly available in the local storage **480a**, ..., **480r**, for various reasons. Portions of the video data file may have been replaced because the asset manager needed space for a new video data file, or only a portion of a video data file was propagated from the distribution center. Once a client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** requests such a video data file, server system **420a**, ..., **420f**, fetches the video data file to the local storage **480a**, ..., **480r**. The server system **420a**, ..., **420f** allocates free

space in the local storage **480a**, ..., **480r** possibly by replacing a portion of a resident video data file. The server system **420a**, ..., **420f** contacts the distribution server **470** providing the name of the video data file and the remaining portion of the video data file. Once the distribution server **470** is ready, the server system **420a**, ..., **420f** fetches the  
 5 remaining portion of the video data file, stores it in the allocated free space, and updates the asset database.

Once user of a client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** selects a video data file to be viewed, it contacts the admission server **435**, which based on the bandwidth  
 10 requirements and the file location of the video data file, assigns a video server system **420a**, ..., **420f** from the server clusters **410a**, **410b**.

The admission server **435** provides a set of mechanisms which are used to implement different policies for load balancing. The admission server **435** maintains a cluster topology, a disk usage table, a node usage table, and a cluster map. The cluster  
 15 topology maintains the connection information of the cluster. It itemizes a list of server systems **420a**, ..., **420f** of a server cluster **410a**, **410b** which can access any of the disks **480a**, ..., **480r**. The cluster topology contains the server system **420a**, ..., **420f** identification that is the mount point where a disk **480a**, ..., **480r** is mounted, and the  
 20 access status of the disk **480a**, ..., **480r**.

The disk usage table maintains the capacity (maximum data rate in Mbps) and the current load (data rate in Mbps) for each disk **480a**, ..., **480r** in the server cluster **410a**,

**410b.** The node usage table maintains the streaming capacity (maximum data rate in Mbps) and the current load for each node in the server cluster **410a**, **410b**. The cluster maintains an up to date list of network address (internet protocol address), port and the status of the important server system **420a**, ..., **420f** in the distribution system, and it maintains a list of server systems **420a**, ..., **420f** in the cluster **410a**, **410b**, their network addresses and their status. A server systems **420a**, ..., **420f** can be in one of two states: Live (L) and Failed (D). Additionally, the admission server **435** maintains a supporting data structure, required to provide fault tolerance and authenticated access to the server cluster **410a**, **410b**. The data structure maintains a table containing the list of active sessions per server system **420a**, ..., **420f**, and a similar table for active sessions per disk **480a**, ..., **480r**.

The configuration server **485** allows an administrator to define and to configure server clusters **410a**, **410b** and the distributed server installations. It maintains an up to date information of the distributed installation using a periodic monitoring mechanism and asynchronous update events from the servers **420a**, ..., **420f** in the system.

As described, the video data files may be several gigabytes in size. In order to facilitate the transfer of the video data files to client computing systems **400a**, **400b**, **400c** for viewing by a user, it is desirable to fragment the video data file into smaller segments. Each segment is assigned a file name and a location within any of the disks **480a**, ..., **480r**. The admission server **435** acts as a segmentation apparatus. To perform this function, the admission server **435** executes the method as shown in Fig. 5.

The segmentation process begins once a client computing system **400a**, **400b**, **400c** has contacted the admission server to request a video data file. If the requested video data file is not resident at any of the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**, the admission server **435** requests that the distribution server **470** to transfer a copy of the video data file for caching to the disks **480a**, ..., **480r**. Prior to the transferring of the video data file to the disks **480a**, ..., **480r**, the admission server creates a listing of the segmentation of the video data files. The listing of the segmentation contains the file name and the designated disk location of the segmented video data file.

The method begins by initiating **500** a segment counter to indicate a first segment of the video data file. A file remaining indicator denotes the amount of the video data file remaining to be segmented. The file remaining indicator is set **505** to the total file size of the requested video data file.

The segment counter is then tested **510** to indicate whether the first segment is being created. During the creation of the first segment, the first segment size is determined **515** by the formula:

$$\text{Seg1} = \min(\text{SegSize}_{\min}, V/f)$$

where

**Seg1** is the first segment size,

**min** is the minimum function of two variables,

**SegSize<sub>min</sub>** is the minimum segment size allowed during the fragmenting of the video data file, The minimum segment size is empirically determined and is usually about 5 second of the playing time of the video data file.

5 **V** is a total size of the digital data file, and  
**f** is determined by the formula:

$$f = N_d + \left( \frac{M_i}{M_i - C_i} \right) + H + I$$

where

**N<sub>d</sub>** is the number of storage devices available to retain the segments of the digital data file,

**M<sub>i</sub>** is the maximum digital data transfer load,

**C<sub>i</sub>** is the current digital data transfer load,

**H** is the file usage factor (to be discussed hereinafter), and

**I** is the file Interactivity factor(to be discussed hereinafter).

The file remaining indicator is decremented **520** by the size of the first segment size and the segment counter is incremented **525** to the next segment to have its size  
 20 determined.

The file remaining indicator less the minimum segment size is compared **530** to the minimum segment size. If the file remaining indicator less the minimum segment size is

not less than the minimum segment size, the next segment is now determined by the formula:

$$\text{Segn} = \max(\text{SegSize}_{\min}, V/f)$$

where

**Segn** is the a segment size for one segment of the remaining segments,

**max** is the maximum function of two variables,

**SegSize<sub>min</sub>** is the minimum segment size allowed during the fragmenting of the video data file,

**V** is a total size of the digital data file, and

**f** is determined by the formula:

$$f = N_d + \left( \frac{M_i}{M_i - C_i} \right) + H + I$$

where

**N<sub>d</sub>** is the number of storage devices available to retain the segments of the digital data file,

**M<sub>i</sub>** is the maximum digital data transfer load,

**C<sub>i</sub>** is the current digital data transfer load,

**H** is the file usage factor (to be discussed hereinafter), and

**I** is the file Interactivity factor(to be discussed hereinafter).

The file remaining indicator is now decremented **520** by the new segment size and the segment counter is incremented **525** to the next segment for which the size is to be determined.

- 5 This determining of the subsequent segment size continues until the size of the file remaining less the minimum segment size is less than the minimum segment size. At this point, the next to the last segment (n-1) is set **540** to the size of the file remaining less the minimum segment size. The last segment is set **545** to the minimum segment size.

10 The admission server **435** then assigns file names to each segment described in the segment listing and allocates locations within the disks **480a**, ..., **480r** of the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. The segmented video data file **490a** is transferred from the distribution server **470** to the server systems **420a** to be written to the disks **480a**, **480b**, **480c**.

15 The video distribution system as shown in Fig. 4 illustrates a system having local cluster networks **455**, and **460**, and the global communication network **415**. It is apparent that the server clusters **410a** and **410b** do not require the cluster networks **455** and **460** to virtually construct the server clusters **410a** and **410b**. Further, the disks **480a**, ..., **480r**  
 20 may be grouped in such fashion that they can be associated with one or more of the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. The generalized structure allows the configuration server **485** to allocate the functions of the system to any of the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. For instance the admission server **435** and the gateway server **475** may in fact be the

same computing system and additionally, may be one of the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. Also, any of the edge servers **405a**, **405b**, or **405c** may physically be on of the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**.

5           The segments of the video data files **490a** are shown as distributed over multiple disks **480a**, **480b**, and **480c**, associated with the server system **420a**. Depending on the file usage factors, and the interactivity factors, various segments or copies of segments **490a**, ..., **490h** may be placed at other server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**, on the admission server **435**, the configuration server **485**, or even an edge server **405a**, **405b**, or **405c**.

10          The distribution of the segments **490a**, ..., **490h** allows the balancing of the loading (the amount of data being transferred) of the disks **480a**, ..., **480r** and disks **495a**, ..., **495x**. The admission server **435** controls the placement of the segments and will eliminate segments of video data file based on a policy that will erase those segments that are least recently used, starting at the end of a video data file. Thus certain video data files may

15          have a low number of segments present on the disks **480a**, ..., **480r** of the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. A request for a video data file having segments missing requires that the distribution server **470** recreate the segments of the video data file requested and transfer them to the server systems **420a**, ..., **420f**. However, those video data file segments at the beginning of the video data file can be transferred to the client system **400a**, **400b**,

20          **400c** for viewing, while the distribution server **470** is recreating those missing segments.

The file usage factor as cited above is a measure of demand for a video disk file. It is indicative of such factors as the number of requests for a given video data file, the



timing of the requests over a period of time, and the geographical distribution of the requests. The interactivity factor, as cited above, is a measure of how often a user causes an interruption of the processing of the video data files to replay a portion of the video data file, accelerate playing of the video data file (fast forward), skip a portion of the video data file, or pause a particular frame of the video data file. These functions are similar to the functions performed by a video cassette recorder (VCR).

As described above, if the video data file is transferred as a whole file, the whole video data file must be present at the client system **400a**, **400b**, **400c** in order for a user to begin viewing of the video data file. This latency degrades the quality of service experienced by the user. Thus, the segmenting is advantageous. However, if the video data files is relatively small segmenting is not needed. Therefore, the size of the video data file is a factor cited above in determining the segment size.

The load or the amount of data being transferred to or from an individual disks **480a**, ..., **480r** and **495a**, ..., **495x** is allocated between a read action (transferring the video data file isochronously to a client system **400a**, **400b**, **400c** for viewing by a user), a write action (transferring the video data file to a disk **480a**, ..., **480r** and **495a**, ..., **495x**), or a copy action (a disk to disk transfer of the video data file). The total bandwidth or transfer rate for a single disk is thus divided in the read action, the write action, or the copy action. The load of the individual disks **480a**, ..., **480r** and **495a**, ..., **495x** is the amount of the total bandwidth consumed for the transfer of the requested video data files resident on the disk. Therefore, the segment size is determined by the number of disks

480a, ..., 480r and 495a, ..., 495x available to contain the video data file (some maybe off line or too full to accept the video data file) and the loading of the available disks.

Refer now to Fig. 6 for an illustration of the effect of disk loading on segment size.

- 5 The vertical axis of the graph of Fig. 6 is segment size as a percentage of the total file size. The horizontal axis is the percent of loading for a given set of disks allocated to contain the video data file.

At a low loading 600 below the break point 605, segment size is controlled by other factors such as the number of requests for a video data file over a period of time and user interactivity become dominant and thus determine segment size. As the loading increases, above the break point 605, the segment size decreases over the range 610 to become very small.

It is well known in the art that while the above describes a system to distribute video data files to client systems, the apparatus is implemented as a program code for execution on a computing system. The program code maybe obtained from media such as storage nodes of the cluster network or the global communication network, or stored on storage media such a read only memory (ROM), or a magnetic disk. The program code executed by the computing system executes the method for segmenting video data files to facilitate the transfer of the video data files. The program executed is as described in Fig. 5.

Regression Statistics					
R	0.99				
R Square	0.98				
Adjusted R Square	0.97				
Standard Error	0.0001				
Observations	10				
ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	0.9999	0.9999	100.00	0.0000
Residual	8	0.0001	0.0000		
Total	9	1.0000			
Coefficients					
	Intercept	Variable1			
Intercept	0.0000				
Variable1		0.9999			
t-Statistic					
	Intercept	Variable1			
Intercept	0.0000				
Variable1		100.00			
P-value					
	Intercept	Variable1			
Intercept	0.9999				
Variable1		0.0000			
Standardized Coefficients					
	Intercept	Variable1			
Intercept	-0.0000				
Variable1		0.9999			

5

43